

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,

v.

[9] CONFESOR RIVERA-ROJAS,
Defendant.

CRIMINAL NO. 20-213 (ADC)

**MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION
RE: RULE 11(c)(1)(B) GUILTY PLEA HEARING**

I. Procedural Background

On July 8, 2020 defendant Confesor Rivera-Rojas was charged in a multi-count indictment. He agrees to plead guilty to Count One and Count Three.

Count One alleges that beginning on a date unknown but not later than or about June 27, 2020, and continuing to on or about July 1, 2020, in the District of Puerto Rico and within the jurisdiction of this Court, Confesor Rivera-Rojas, and other persons, knowingly and intentionally combined, conspired, confederated, and agreed together and with each other, and with other persons known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to commit the following offense against the United States: to distribute five (5) kilograms or more of a mixture and substance containing cocaine, a Schedule II controlled substance, in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1) & (b)(1)(A)(ii), and 846.

Count Three alleges that beginning on a date unknown, but not later than June 27, 2020 and continuing up to and until July 1, 2020, in the District of Puerto Rico and within the jurisdiction of this Court, Confesor Rivera-Rojas, aided and abetted by other persons known and unknown to the Grand Jury, did knowingly possess a firearm in furtherance of a drug trafficking crime for which the defendants may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, that is, possession with intent to distribute a controlled substance in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1). All in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c)(1)(A) and 2.

II. Interest of Justice Analysis and Consent to Proceed Via Video Conference

Defendant appeared before me on July 20, 2021 because the Rule 11 hearing was referred by the court. See United States v. Woodard, 387 F.3d 1329 (11th Cir. 2004) (magistrate judge had authority to conduct Rule 11 guilty plea hearing with consent of defendant). For the proceeding, the Court, the prosecutor, defense counsel, the interpreter and the courtroom deputy all appeared

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by videoconference. The defendant consented to appearing by videoconference, and both he and his lawyer explained they had discussed the matter. His image and voice were clear, and I confirmed he could see and hear me and the lawyers clearly.

I proceeded without the defendant physically present because, during the national emergency created by the novel coronavirus, he could not be physically present without seriously jeopardizing public health and safety. *See In re Corona Virus (COVID-19) Public Emergency Miscellaneous Order*, 3:20-mc-0088 (D.P.R. March 31, 2020) (implementing Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, H.R. 748 [“CARES Act”], authorizing videoconferencing under certain circumstances).

III. Consent to Proceed Before a Magistrate Judge

Defendant was provided with a Waiver of Right to Trial by Jury form, which he signed.¹ He was advised of his right to hold all proceedings, including the change of plea hearing, before a district court judge. He received an explanation of the differences between the scope of jurisdiction and functions of a district judge and a magistrate judge. He was informed that if he elects to proceed before a magistrate judge, then the magistrate judge will conduct the hearing and prepare a report and recommendation, subject to review and approval of the district judge. The defendant then voluntarily consented to proceed before a magistrate judge.

IV. Proceedings Under Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure governs the acceptance of guilty pleas to federal criminal violations. Pursuant to Rule 11, in order for a plea of guilty to constitute a valid waiver of the defendant’s right to trial, the guilty plea must be knowing and voluntary. United States v. Hernandez-Wilson, 186 F.3d 1, 5 (1st Cir. 1999). “Rule 11 was intended to ensure that a defendant who pleads guilty does so with an ‘understanding of the nature of the charge and consequences of his plea.’” United States v. Cotal-Crespo, 47 F.3d 1, 4 (1st Cir. 1995) (quoting McCarthy v. United States, 394 U.S. 459, 467 (1969)). There are three core concerns in a Rule 11 proceeding: 1) absence of coercion; 2) understanding of the charges; and 3) knowledge of the

¹ The form entitled Consent to Proceed Before a United States Magistrate Judge in a Felony Case for Pleading Guilty (Rule 11, Fed.R.Crim.P.) and Waiver of Jury Trial, signed and consented by both parties is made part of the record.

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consequences of the guilty plea. Cotal-Crespo, 47 F.3d at 4 (citing United States v. Allard, 926 F2d 1237, 1244 (1st Cir. 1991)).

A. Competence to Enter a Guilty Plea

This magistrate judge questioned the defendant about his age, education, employment, history of any treatment for mental illness or addiction, use of any medication, drugs, or alcohol, and his understanding of the purpose of the hearing, all in order to ascertain his capacity to understand, answer and comprehend the change of plea colloquy. The court confirmed that the defendant received the indictment and fully discussed the charge with his attorney and was satisfied with the advice and representation he received. The court further inquired whether defendant's counsel or counsel for the government had any doubt as to his capacity to plead, receiving answers from both that the defendant was competent to enter a plea. After considering the defendant's responses, and observing his demeanor, a finding was made that Mr. Confesor Rivera-Rojas was competent to plead and fully aware of the purpose of the hearing.

B. Maximum Penalties

Upon questioning, the defendant expressed his understanding of the maximum penalties prescribed by statute for the offense to which he was pleading guilty, namely Count One: a term of imprisonment of at least ten (10) years but not more than life, a fine not to exceed ten million dollars (\$10,000,000.00) and a term of supervised release of at least five (5) years in addition to any term of incarceration. However, based on the stipulated amount of narcotics agreed to by the parties, the maximum statutory penalty for the offense charged in Count One is a term of imprisonment which shall not be more than twenty (20) years, a fine not to exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000), and a term of supervised release of at least three (3) years in addition to any term of incarceration.

As to Count Three, the penalties are term of imprisonment of no less than five (5) years and up to life imprisonment, a fine not to exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) and a term of supervised release of not more than five (5) years. The defendant also understood that a Special Monetary Assessment of \$200.00 would be imposed, to be deposited in the Crime

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Victim Fund, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 3013(a). The court explained the nature of supervised release and the consequences of revocation. The defendant indicated that he understood the maximum penalties for Count One and Count Three and the potential consequences of the guilty plea.

C. Plea Agreement

Mr. Rivera-Rojas was shown his plea agreement through the computer and he identified his initials and signatures. He confirmed that he had the opportunity to read and discuss the plea agreement with his attorney before he signed it, that it represented the entirety of his understanding with the government, that he understood its terms, and that no one had made any other or different promises or assurances to induce him to plead guilty. He was also explained the purpose of the plea agreement supplement and he acknowledged having discussed it with his attorney.

The defendant was then admonished, pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(c)(1)(B) and expressed his understanding that the terms of the plea agreement are merely recommendations to the court, and that the district judge who will preside over the sentencing hearing can reject the recommendation without permitting the defendant to withdraw his guilty plea and can impose a sentence that is more severe than the defendant might anticipate. The defendant was specifically informed that the court, after considering the applicable Sentencing Guidelines, could impose a sentence different from any estimate in the plea agreement or provided by his attorney, and that the court had the authority to impose a sentence that is more severe or less severe than the sentence called for by the Sentencing Guidelines. The defendant was advised, and understood, that the Sentencing Guidelines are no longer mandatory and are thus considered advisory, and that during sentencing the court will consider the sentencing criteria found at Title 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a).

The defendant was advised that under some circumstances he or the government may have the right to appeal the sentence the court imposes, but that pursuant to the plea agreement the defendant will waive his right to appeal both his sentence and his conviction if the court adopts the plea agreement and sentences him according to its terms and conditions.

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D. Waiver of Constitutional Rights

The defendant was specifically advised that he has the right to persist in a plea of not guilty, and if he does so persist that he has the right to a speedy and public trial by jury, or trial before a judge sitting without a jury if the court and the government so agree; that at trial he would be presumed innocent and the government would have to prove his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt; that he would have the right to the assistance of counsel for his defense, and if he could not afford an attorney the court would appoint one to represent him throughout all stages of the proceedings; that at trial he would have the right to hear and cross examine the government's witnesses, the right to decline to testify unless he voluntarily elected to do so, and the right to the issuance of subpoenas or compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify. He was further informed that if he decided not to testify or put on evidence at trial, the failure to do so could not be used against him, and that at trial the jury must return a unanimous verdict before he could be found guilty or not guilty.

The defendant specifically acknowledged understanding these rights and understanding that by entering a plea of guilty there would be no trial and he will be waiving or giving up the rights that the court explained.

The defendant was informed that parole has been abolished and that any sentence of imprisonment must be served, and that his guilty plea may result in loss of important civil rights, such as the right to vote, to hold public office, to serve on a jury, and to possess a firearm. The defendant confirmed that he understood these consequences of the guilty plea.

E. Factual Basis for the Guilty Plea

Defendant was read in open court Count One and Count Three of the indictment and provided an explanation of the elements of the offense. The meaning of terms used in the indictment was explained.

Upon questioning, the defendant admitted to facts constituting all of the elements of the offense charged in Count One and Count Three and that the evidence the government had available

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to establish, in the event defendant elected to go to trial, the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

F. Voluntariness

The defendant indicated that he was not being induced to plead guilty but was entering such a plea freely and voluntarily because in fact he is guilty, and that no one had threatened him or offered a thing of value in exchange for his plea. He acknowledged that no one had made any different or other promises in exchange for his guilty plea, other than the recommendations set forth in the plea agreement. Throughout the hearing the defendant was able to consult with his attorney.

V. Conclusion

The defendant, by consent, appeared before me pursuant to Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and entered a plea of guilty as to Count One and Count Three of the indictment.

After cautioning and examining the defendant under oath and in open court concerning each of the subject matters mentioned in Rule 11, I find that the defendant, Confesor Rivera-Rojas is competent to enter this guilty plea, is aware of the nature of the offense charged and the maximum statutory penalties that it carries, understands that the charge is supported by evidence and a basis in fact, has admitted to the elements of the offense, and has done so in an intelligent and voluntary manner with full knowledge of the consequences of his guilty plea. Therefore, I recommend that the court accept the guilty plea and that the defendant be adjudged guilty as to Count One and Count Three of the indictment.

This report and recommendation is filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Rule 72(d) of the Local Rules of this Court. Any objections to the same must be specific and must be filed with the Clerk of Court within fourteen (14) days of its receipt. Failure to file timely and specific objections to the report and recommendation is a waiver of the right to review by the district court. United States v. Valencia-Copete, 792 F.2d 4 (1st Cir. 1986).

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A sentencing hearing will be set by the Presiding Judge Aida M. Delgado-Colon.

IT IS SO RECOMMENDED.

In San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 20th day of July 2021.

s/Marshall D. Morgan
MARSHAL D. MORGAN
United States Magistrate Judge